Fair, warmer, west winds.

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INFLUENZA RULES THE DAY.

NOT ENOUGH DOCTORS IN LONDON TO LOOK AFTER THE SICK.

Physicians Themselves Are Among the Chief Victims Many Schools Closed-European Methods of Bealing with the Disease - Project for a Railroad up Mont Blane-A New Method of Curing Insan-Ity Artificial Rubles Sold as Genuine Gems-South France Clings to Its Butt Fights-A Big Gambling Seandat la Rome-Rumors of Corruption in Office,

Special Cable Despatch to Tag Stx. London, March 2. Influenza has subordi nate I all other topics of public interest not only in London but in many centres of the Con tinent. The epidemic had taken a firm hold in London last week, when the death rate almost doubled; but the situation now is far worse. The leading physicians to-day do not hesitate to say that no such widespread epi demic was ever known in the history of the metropolis. It is, however, quite a different phase of the distemper from the spidemic of four or five years ago, when the whole world suffered. A prominent West End doctor, almost too much exhausted by his weary round of visits to hold

up his head, said to me to-day:
"Yes, it is more provalent than ever before. The form of the disease is severe, but rarely serious: at least, so we judge now, for we do not know yet what results may be the soquel. The morellagity of the affliction is its tendency to affect the hearts of its victims. Four days seem to be its average duration, while four years ago the attacks lasted much longer. There is no possible doubt of its infectious nature. Patients are liable to communicate the disease from its nception until convalescent. We have no reliable prophylactic and no specific for its cure."

In case the epidemic follows its usual course and within a few days invades America, it is worth while to mention two or three points in European experience of the latest form of this inveterious scourge. Its first symptoms are almost always lassitude and persistent fits of yawning. Then follow sudden, severe pains in Ill parts of the body, especially in the head and limbs, and a high fever is not uncommon. temperature rises from normal to 100 or 104 in three or hours. The doctors all say, " Den't take outside or anti-pyriae." The important point is break up the fever by inducing perspiration Hot drinks, alcoholle or otherwise, are recommended for this purpose. It is a most distressing process of an hour or two, generally, before the pores can be induced to act by this means. The remedy usually given to reduce pain and bring rest is penacetia in various combinations. A member of Parliament who is just recovering from his lifth serious attack, writes to the papers to-day advising the sufferers to mix fifteen grains of citrate of potash in a tumbler of bot water with the jules of one lemon, and to sip this mixture day and night.

The progress of the epidemic has been chiefly geographical. A week ago it was worst in the fashionable West End. Now it is generni throughout the metropolis. The fatal cases last week were only 111, but deaths from diseases of the chest rose from about 350 normal to 1.119. Doctors and nurses in the hospitals and in private practice have been populiarly stricken. It is now difficult to secure the services of a physician in many quarters. A neighbor of THE SUN correspondent in Kensington was attended one day this week by his physician. The next day the physician was ill and sent a substitute. On the third day s third doctor attended, because the second had fallen a victim. Yesterday, the fourth day, a substitute of the substitute sent a substitute, be cause the first three were all in bed. Some of the theatres, many schools, and all manner of public gatherings are abandened on account

of the prevalent distemper. The scheme for a railroad to the summit of the Jungfrau has stimulated two or three eminent French engineers to undertake the greatest of all tasks of this kind -namely, a rallroad, or, rather, an elevator, to the top of Mont Blanc. According to the details of the stupendous plan ust made public, the line would commence at the Miage Ravine, above Saint-Gervais, and at once be carried through a tunnel four and a half miles in length. From this point a vertical shaft 9,100 feet in height would bring the traveller to the summit. The engineers are not inclined to underrate the difficulties of the scheme. The height of the vertical shaft will be more than double any now in existence. It is said, however, that the road would not cast more than 0,000,000 france. It would be carried in a straight line as far as the Italian fron-

tier, which it would fringe for about a mile.

An interesting new method of curing mental diseases was expounded by Prof. Wagner, head of the Psychlatric Department of Vienna Uni versity, at a meeting this week. The cure is lused upon the fact, frequently experienced, that mental maladies dicappear if the patient gets another filness of an entirely erent glad, particularly fever. Prof. Wagner, following nature's inexplicable cure, has produced fever in the insane by applying Dr. Koch's tuberculine in grave cases. The effect of this treatment was that, after every tuberculine injection, the insane patient felt easier, the ineautty recurring several times, but finally disappearing for good. Prof. Albert, the well known surgeon of Vienna Unversity, corresponded this testimony by a recent use in his department. A patient who was suf fering from melancholia had to go through the operation of transitision of blood. This caused a high fever, during which the state of the patient's mind was remarkably improved. When the fever censed his mental condition was, to the professor's astonishment, entirely normal.

It has remained for the Public Library Committee of the English town of Enling to dis cover that Mr. Hall Caine's latest novel, "The Manaman," is a highly improper and Immoral book. The committee have unanimously voted to withdraw it from occulation. The elergyman who is chairman denounced it as disgraceful. A woman member declared it to

The Russian authorities at Warsaw have this week taken revenge against Mms. Modjeska for the criticisms she expressed before Chicago audenses during the World's Fair. She spoke there about the "barbarity of the Russian police and the Russian oppression of the Poles," and other kindred subjects. Mmc. Modleska had an engagement at the Warsaw Theatre this week, and the police forbade her to appear, assigning to reason. The late Viceroy would have

expelled or arrested her. Artificial rubies made in Paris a few years age, were regarded as scientific curiosities. They are now making a scrious disturbance in the jewei market. Large numbers are being sold in London as natural stones. They closely resemble, in all essential respects, the rubies of Hur mah. When tried for hardness, specific gravity. lustre, and subjected to all the tests which are usually applied to precious stones they cannot be distinguished from the natural ruby. They are actually crystallised, red alumina only differing from the natural ruby in the process by widen they have been produced. When ex amined with a microscope they beiray their rigin by the glassy onclosures which they conain, and sometimes by their streaky appear-

Notwithstanding the decisions of the French vision their intention of carrying on sport on the old lines with the slauguter of a buil in the arena at the conclusion of the performance They look to the local Judges to settle all quos-

tions which may arise. Subscriptions are to be got up, and the Deputies of the southern districts in which the bull fight flourishes are to be

asked, in the name of the poor and of de-centralization, to induce the authorities to shut their eyes to the local games and customs. A monster petition will also be drawn up. Twenty-three thousand signatures already have been obtained at Nimes. The former Deputy for the department of Gard, who is one of the leading spirits of the movement, has just remarked that if bull fights are abolished at Nimes on Sundays the people will crowd the dancing saloon and café chantant, and instead of enjoying fresh sir and "noble emotions will tread the downward path of fin-de-sidele debesement."

The rivalries of the Irish Nationalist leaders have been temporarily transferred to England, and the warring factions seem to be doing their best to break up the Irish National League of Great Britain, an organization which has done s good electioneering propaganda work for many years past. The executive officers of the Leagus will be convened next week to consider the questions in dispute, and the probabilities point to schism rather than to settlement.

According to a Parnellite newspaper, an atempt was recently made to refer the questions at lesue between Messrs, Heely, Dillon, O'Brien, and other leaders of the Irish Parilamentary party to arbitration by Mr. Gladstone. The story goes that the Grand Ol1 Man consented to as on condition that the disputants agreed to abide by his decision, and that Mr. Healy refored to give such a pledge as he regarded Mr. Glads; one as a Dillonite partisan.

French and Italian newspapers have been re ferring mysteriously this week to a new card scandal in Rome. The offender is Count Visone. son of a former Minister of the royal household, and for some time past Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Berlin. He went to Rome on a visit last week, and, as usual, spent a good deal of time at the Nobles' Club, where play runs high. One evening the Count lost 15,000 francs, and nonchalantly drew a check on his Berlin bankers for 25,000 francs, which he handed to the club steward, saving:

"Pay 15,000 francs to these gentlemen and give me the difference."

This was done. The Count paid several other visits to the cinb, but the day before the check was due back from Berlin he vanished, It turned out that his account at his Berlin bankern amounted exactly to sixty-ti-ree francs, and the check was, of course, dishonored.

The affair caused a great sile at the Foreign Office, for Count Visone was a trusted diplomat, who only recently, for over three months, acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin. Baron Blanc, the Foreign Minister, immediately dismissed the count from the diplomatic service, and it is hoped that the scandal will soon be forgotten; but this is not likely, because it has been utilized as a means of attacking the entire system in accordance with which the Italian diplomatic service is filled with impecunious young sprigs of nobility, whose families consider it beneath their dignity to allow their sons to engage in commerce of even to enter any Government employment other than the diplomatic service as secretaries of embassies and legations. They of course have entrance into the highest society wherever they are stationed, and as four out of five of them are inveterate gamblers the results are disactrous and fruitful of scandals like that of Count Visone. The matter is occupying the personal attention of King Humbert, and may result in some kind of action on his part with a view to putting a stop to high play among the Reman nobility.

Last evening the private members of the House of Commons demonstrated that they still have ome power despite the increasing tendency of the Government to cloow them out of the way. Nearly three years ago the Tory Postmaster-General made an ogreement with the National Telephone Company by which the Government were to acquire all the existing trank lines and erect new ones, while the company was to be confined to local business in the towns. The arangement suited the company nicely, for the trank line telephone business is unremuteraive and the local traffic is profitable.

Some of the more keen-witted members of Parliament saw this and opposed the ratifica tion of the agreement with such success that it has not been signed yet, and last night the the House to refer at leas; a part of the scheme o committee

The National Telephone Company is a vast oncern with tremendous and much-watered capital, and it is playing a deep game which it s hoped will result in compelling the Covern ment to purchase its business at the face value of the stock. It would not be sur prising if it should succeed. Twenty-five years ago the telegraph companies played exactly a similar game with complete success and their business, the market value of which certainly would not exceed £3,000,000. cost the State nearly £11,000,000. Fortunes were made out of that deal, and there are men in the present conspiracy against the State who stand to win hundreds of thousands and to lose

nothing. That being the case, and bearing in mind the strange pertinnelly with which the permanent chiefs of the Post Office have supported the Na tional Telephone Company through thick and thin, in the face of the obvious onesidedness of the proposed bargain, it is not surprising to hear numors of bribery and corruption in high places. The stupidity, or worse, of the Post Office people in this matter is really remarkable. The telephone in towns and cities is eating steadily

nto the profits of the Government telegraphs. The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, ex-Radical Home Ruler, whom peers and princes now delight to honor, has been genuinely an noved by the circulation of a story that he treated the Prince of Wales with great rudeness at the sittings of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, of which both are members. The tale ran that the Prince on being asked why he did not complain to the Chairman of Mr. Chambertain's behavior, replied:

You see, I sit between Mr. "hamberlain and the Chairman, and the latter is rather deaf." Mr. Chamberlain has deemed it worth while to get an authoritative contradiction of this illiel published. From this we gather that though the Chairman of the Commission, Lord Aberdare, now deceased, was undoubtedly deaf, he rarely presided at the meetings, owing to ill health his place being taken by Lord Playfair, who is remarkably keen of hearing; and that any-

his place being taken by Lord Playfair, who is remarkably keen of hearing; and that anyhow the Prince of Wales, if offended, would have taken care to let it be known to the offender himself. The latter argument is more convincing to those who know his Royal Highness and his emphatic way of letting his displeasure he known. The story also shows a lack of knowledge of Mr. Chamberlain's character. He is the last man in the world to give offence to any prince, much least he heir to the British crown.

The impression is gaining ground in Europe that I.1 Hung Chang's attempt to negatiate peacs in Japan will be unsuccessful, owing to the territorial demands which will be undeby the victorious power. It is believed that I.1 will have no authority to cade any territory either in Misnehuria or Formosa. China is manifesting an intention to keep the powers informed of every step in the negotiations in order to be shie to appeal for their intercession in case Japan's dynamds are extertionate. Japan may easily delay the negotiations in order to five time for an early spring campaign against Pekin, which European diplomatists all believe she intends to attack on one pretence or another before allowing the war to sind.

Now that somebody has been killed in a Fronch duel there is likely to be a reaction in public opinion in Paris against this hereiform harmiess anusement. The Paris correspondent of The Serv says that the death of M. Percher produced a greater sensation among French fournalists than any recent event of national importance. The unbridded license of the Paris press in the past few months makes a check of even this tragic pature psecularly salutary.

on this fragic nature psculinrly salutary.

London's river morgue has been empty for a

il month until this week, owing to the freezing

the Thames. Now the river has begun rioldgup its accumulated doad. No less than seven

ruses have been taken from it within two

via.

Clear your blood with Riker's Barraparilla, the sort you can bank on as being purely vegetable. -.ddr.

MRS. DOMINIS'S DIARIES.

HER TRUST IN CLEVELAND AND DICKERING WITH GRESHAM.

Her Sentence, Still Unpronounced, Will Ba Five Years in Prison and \$5,000 Fine-The Death Sentences of the Leading Conspirators Commuted Practically to Life Imprisonment-Nowletn and Bertelmann Set Free-More Extles Arrive.

HONORULE, Feb. 23, via San Francisco, March -Much has been said about the two diaries kept by the ex-Queen which were seized by the Government when the police searched her residence at the time of her arrest. The diaries gave many facts about the conspiracy, and they are so full of compromising material that the greatest efforts have been made to keep them secret. Your correspondent has obtained an outline of their contents from one who has read them carefully, and the following summary may be relied upon as correct:

The Queen, like most Kanaka women, seemed to have no reticence, even in her diary. The thought uppermost in her mind, as shown on nearly every page of these diaries, is that she is determined to secure restoration at all hazards. She becomes more bliter as the months go by In June and the succeeding months of 1893 she has many records based upon her confident belief that President Cleveland would soon restore her. She was evidently greatly sustained by advices from Washington and by what Minister Willis told her. Her diaries also show that, besides semi-official intimations of help, she received many encouraging letters from persons in the United States and Canada, and from Central America and Europe. She also received letters from persons who tendered aid in the hope of securing employment under the monarchy. The greater part of this sympathy and offers of aid came from Canada, British Columbia, and the Southern States of America One of the important points in the diaries is that semi-cfficial information received here by the royalists in June, 1893, came through Claus Spreckels, Commissioner Blount, and Secretary Gresham. The evidence on these points is conclusive. Several facts which have been denied

at Washington are recorded here. One is that Mr. Gresham met E. C. Macfarlane of Honolulu, who was the agent of Lil-luckalant, when he visited Washington in 1823. The diary of 1893 contains a curious picture of the Queen's mental condition during those trying months, when she looked for the arrival of every steamer in the hope that it would bring Cleveland's order for her restora-

tion. Cleveland's proposal that her restoration be dependent on the amnesty of all revolutionists. She shows great anger in her entries on this subject. She seems also, from this record, to have been tortured by fear that the Americans would attack her at her residence. Many of her entries are childish. She returned again and again to the charge that the missionaries, in connivance with John L. Stevens and the marines of the Baltimore, achieved her overthrow. Nothing can exceed the bitterness of her words toward the American missionaries in Hawaii, to whom she ascribes all her woes, and toward Dule and his officers. Many names figure prominently. Among these are Claus Spreckels, C. W. Ashford, Sam Parker, Joseph O. Carter, and British Minister Wodehouse. These were all royalists who warmly esponsed the Queen's cause, except Spreckels, but the diary proves that the sugar millionaire encouraged her and even promised her pecuniary backing while in public he pretended to favor

a republic. Minister Willis is often mentioned, but generally in connection with the Queen's personal safety, though there is no entry to that effect. It is plain that there was some arrangement made with Willis by which he promised to lend the aid of the United States forces to protect the

Queen in case she was attacked. The diaries show that the Queen received many curious letters, and these documents were found carefully filed away. One is from a prominent statesman of Canada offering to send she Avould guaractee him \$20,000 a year. Another is from a Colonel in Panama who offers to soulp 500 mer, land them in Hawaii and verthrow the Dole Government, all for \$100,000.

One of the most amusing letters comes from a rominent American Congressman, whose name could not be learned. He sent his warm wishes for her restoration with a picture of his baby girl, whom he had named Liliuokalani after the

Toward the close of her diary the Queen frankly admits that Parker, Clark, and others had drawn upon her so freely for funds that she was practically bankrupt. It is said that it was the knowledge of her penniless condition that made President Dole fix her fine at \$5,006.

The commutation of the death sentences of leading conspirators to practical life terms in prison, se foreshadowed in this correspondence, proves the wisdom of President Dole and his shrewdness in gauging American public sentiment, Seward, Rickard, Wilcox, Newlein, Gulick, and Bertelmann get thirty-five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine each. With the exception of Gulick they are all unable to pay half that fine, and if it be enforced it means imprisonment for life. That these sentences flues are merely nominal and will rigidly enforced is shown by not be the fact that Nowlein and Bertelmann have been set at liberty under indefinite suspension of sentence, and Davis, the ship Captain who introduced arms into Hawaii and who was represented by a correspondent as tortured by the Government, has been set at liberty on the con-

dition that he leave the islands. The sentence of the ex-Queen, which was five years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine, is held in abeyance in hope that she will testify against C. W. Ashford, the man who is now regarded as the chief conspirator. Mr. Dole's policy of ciemency, which at first was sharply attacked by a large and influential faction, is now approved by all. The policy of the Government

will continue to be one of moderation.

Minister Willia's despatch to Washington saying that death sentence had been inflicted on the leaders of the rebellion was acorrect, if not a violation of the official confidence placed in him by the Govern-ment. At his own request he was informed that the Military Commission had imposed the death sentence in certain cases, but that all sentences would be referred to the Executive, and it was hinted strongly that these would be commuted. Mr. Dole and his Cabinet refuse to be interviewed in regard to Minister Willia's coure, but it is plain that they consider he has been guilty of misrepresentation if not of duplicity.

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One of the important results of the collapse of the royalist cause is the strong movement started among the botter class of natives in favor of annexation. They have a club in Honoliu 200 strong, and the membership is constantly growing. One of the leaders is John F. Colburn, who was the exqueen's last Minister of the Interior. He is a half white, who has always been a rampant royalist. He now ears that the only hope of the country lies in annexation to the United States. He has written a letter to Minister Thurston, at Washington, expressing these views.

Another prominent royalist, who now advo-Another prominent royalist, who new advo-ates annexation, is Sam Parker, the Queen's hamberlain. By the United Press.

Honostrat, Feb. 23, via steamer Australia at San Francisco, March 2.—The Executive has not yet passed sentence upon the ex-Queen. It is quite certain that the military commission made it five years' imprisonment and \$5.000 into it is well understood that the dievernment is debating the method and place of imprisonment. A conclusion will seen be arrived at.

This morning at 9 o'clock the President's aid,

E. & W. A new collar, -- 44v. Major Potter, went to Oahu prison and read to the chief prisoners their sentences, as follows:

the chief prisoners their sentences, as follows:

C.T. Guilck, "5 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

W. H. Hickard, 16 years and \$10,000 fine.

Major Seward, 25 years and \$10,000 fine.

Bobert W. Wilcox, 85 years and \$10,000 fine.

T. H. Walter, 80 years and \$10,000 fine.

Carl Wellemann, 85 years and \$10,000 fine.

Renry Bertelmann, 35 years and \$10,000 fine.

Louis Marshall, 80 years and \$10,000 fine.

Louis Marshall, 80 years and \$10,000 fine.

Will C. Urey, 20 years and \$10,000 fine.

William C. Lame, 5 years and \$0,000 fine.

Guller, Seward, Hickard, Wilcox, Nowlein.

John Lane, 5 years and \$5,000 fine.

Gullek, Seward, Rickard, Wilcox, Nowlein, and Herielmann had been sentenced by the military commission to be hanged. The sentences were modified by the Commander in Chief as above. Nowlein received his sentence at the station house.

At the end of Nowlein's sentence Major Potter read: "And furthermore in consideration of the fact that the Government has used you as a witness before the military commission, the Marshalt interested to set you at large."

The Marshal then set Nowlein's read in the case of Bertelmann Shd he also was set free. The prisoners exhibited much neven nearest while their sentences were read. They connect while their sentences were read. They connect their prison suits immediately, Guick was first to appear in the new gare. The trousers, coat, and hat were of blank and white stripes. The sentence of Capt. Davis has not yet been announced. On account of his service as a witness it will doubtless be medified.

The past week has been comparatively quiet.

announced. On account of his service as a witness it will doubtless be medified.

The past week has been comparatively quiet, Martial law will probably be discentinued after the military commission has finished the trials for treasen and misprision. The first four days of this week were occupied with the trials of twenty-one matives for Treasen. All of them were charged with having carried arms with Nowlein and Wilcox. Three pleaded guilty. The majority tried to show that they were forthly detained beyond Diamond Head and compelled to carry arms. The only prominent case among them was that of George Markham. a well-paceted and capable half white. He we with Wilcox in his insurrection of 1889, and was shot down from the Opera House while scrying as rifled guilt. Latterly he has been serving the present sovernment, and was much trusted by the Marshal, having been employed as special watchman to guard the house of the Attorney-dieneral. At the last moment he disappeared, contrary to orders, and was found with the rebels. He endeavored to prove that he was there as a say, The evidence, however, shows that he was taking an active part and did not report anything to the authorities.

Markham is the only man among the twentythe authorities. Markham is the only man among the twenty-ne who seems to have any show for ac-

wittal. ins Kaac and his wife were arraigned on Junius Kanc and his wife were arraigned on Feb. 20 for misprision. Their trial continued the next day. Their conviction appears to be certain. Several leaders and subordinates made their house a headquarters on the night of Feb. 3, when the arms were to have been landed at Kakanto. On the following Sunday they participated in forwarding men to Diamond Head. Kanc had been a prominent hanger-on of Kalakana. Through favoritism he enjoyed for a few months in 1887 the lucrative office of Register of Deeds. In 1886 he was the King's medium for collecting Aki's famous opium bribe of \$75,000.

of Deeds. In 1886 he was the King's medium for collecting Akl's famous opium bribe of \$75,000.

On the 22d twenty-one natives were released from prison mainly for lack of evidence against them. One was William Clark, Mrs. Demine's Sieward, who is conditionally set at large on ascount of his important services in uncarthing the arms and bombs at Washington place and aiding in the search for the extunents papers, as well as for his testimony on her trial.

On the 18th United States Minister Willis had a long interview at the Foreign Office with Minister Hatch with special reference to the case of John F. Howier, an American citizen, who is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. Mr. Willis asked that he should be permitted to leave the country in place of imprisonment, citing the case of John White, an Englishmen, who received that favor, although proved to have cast the bombshell found at Washington place. Mr. Hatch replied that Washington pince. Mr. Hatch replied that White plended ignorance of the use of the shells, having been told that they were intended for fence ornaments; also that Bowler was proved to have undertaken the sexume of the telephone office, thereby cutting off the Government's communication with its defenders. At his request a full stenographic report of the evidence in Bowler's case, as well as in those of Guilck and Seward, has been sent to Mr. Willis Mr. Willis also urget upon Mr. Hatch the propriety of exempt, has been sent to Mr. Willis Mr. Willis also urget upon Mr. Hatch the propriety of exempt, has been sent to Mr. Hatch the importance of making that distingtion in the cases of the

convict uniform, at the ground that he is a political prisoner.

He represented to Mr. Hatch the importance of making that distinction in the cases of the insurgents generally. The Government are not inclined to recognize any such distinction. Bowler is now wearing the convict dress. Mr. Howier has been prominent for many years as a political wirepulier. He made a handsome property fifteen years ago out of building the paince, which cost over \$450,000.

In 1887 he received a corrunt contract from Kalakana for importing a cargo of South Sea aborers. The reform party who seized power that year annulled his contract before he had actually expended anything. He claimed \$100,000 for loss of expected profits. Three years later, when the National party came into power, he got that sum from the Legislature, and several thousand more which the needy mative legislators added to be distributed among themselves. So far as can be learned the Honesant pulse are well satisfied with the sentences as the wiscet to be imposed under all circumstances.

FXILES FROM HONOLULU.

Ten More Deported Persons Arrive in San Fraucisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2. The steamship Australia brought the following deported passengers from Honolulu:

James Brown, C. Creighton, John Radin, A. P. Peterson, F. Munderberg, in the cabin, and Arthur White. Nick Peterson, F. H. Redward, L. Carldana, and P. Carregut, in the steerage.

As a general rule the deported passengers refused to be interviewed, saying there was really nothing to say. Charles Creighton, Attorney-General under the Queen, said he had been kept six weeks in jail without being charged with any offence. His requests, made through the United States Minister and his own counsel, to be informed of the nature of his offences, were not noticed. The only response he received was from the Marshal, who informed him that he would be kept in custody until formally accused. and if no indictment could be made he would be deported, forcibly, if necessary, Creighton defining his position on Hawaiian politics, said e is an annexationist, but unaiterably opposed a missionary uarty, tieorge W. Macfarlane, Premier under Kala-ua, confined himself to the statement that he out of politics and that the trouble on the isl-

is out of politics and that the trouble on the islands is at an end.

J. Finneliath, a member of the Advisory Council, said the situation had quieted down so as to warrant the order that the natives would now come in for annexation. The Council had decided upon the ex-th-sen's case and had agreed on her imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5,000. Though the verdict had not been formatly approved by President Pole, yet it was understood that the President would not change it, and in fact the sentence was probably affirmed shortly after the steamer sailed.

A.P. Peterson, who is credited with having drafted the Constitution which iditualization tempted to force upon the kingdom, said he had been in fail for six weeks and had no particular complaint to make.

Dr. F. F. Frown of the University of California said the tovernment has things perfectly in hand. The general sentiment relative to the Queen's trial is that she has been fairly treated.

STRANDED IN BOSTON HARBOR. The Steamer Venetian Injured Seriously by Striking a Ledge.

Boston, March 2. The four-masted Furness ny steamer Venetian, Capt. Robert Farrington. for London, stranded on the "Lower Middle" at 3:40 P. M. She ites on a ledge close to Buoy No. 8, and is heading in a south-southwesterly direction. She has a large hole in her bottom, and through this hole the engine room became flooded and the cargo seriously damaged.

When the steamer first struck the main steam pipe burst, badly scalding two of the firement Isaac Dowell and John Hodges. They were brought to the city on the tugbeat Camilla, Capt. Briton, and sent to the Emergency Hoa-

Capt. Briton, and sent to the Emergency Hospital. They were quite severely burned about the arms and body, but it is not thought their injuries will prove fatat.

The Boston Towboat Company's fleet of tugs and lighters were despatched to the atranded steamer, and the work of lightering her cargo began at once. Besides about 7,000 ions of cargo, consisting principally of wheat, flour, beef, bacon, lard, cheese, and hay, she has on deck 043 head of cattle and 838 sheep. The cattle and sheep will be taken off first, and then the work of removing the general cargo will begin. The sattle cargo will have to be taken out, and the steamer brought back to the city and dry docked for respairs.

pairs.

The steamer was in charge of Pilot G. W. Law-lor of the pilot beat Hesper. The accident was due to the thick fog and snow which prevailed at the time. The Venetian is an iron steamer of

What's the matter with saving 40 conts on every soller by buying your doctor's prescriptions and sick rount supplies, all of the very heat quality, as fliker's, 6th av., former 22d s., ?-Adv.

LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION.

TILDEN, ASTOR, AND LENOX FOUN-DATIONS MAY UNITE.

Committees of Each Unanimous in Payor of It-The Respective Boards of Trusters Have Still to Pass Upon the Plan, and Then a Site Is to Be Chosen - The Proposed New Library to He Absolutely Free, and It is to Be Open Every Day and Evening to the Year The Joint Properties Amount to Eight Militons,

A plan for the consolidation of the Aster abrary, the Levox Library, and the Tilden Trust has been outlined by a joint committee, and will be presented to the Boards of Trustees of the trust fend and the Astor and Leroz Hibraries. It's proposed to call the new institu-tion the "New York Public Library, Astor. Lenox, and Tilden Foundations." The plan was conceived last May, when two men, one a trustee of the Tilden fund and the other an official of the Astor Library, met at luncheon. The cuversation turned to the Tilden fund and the unfortunate idleness of so much money.

"If arrangements could only be made to unite that fund with the Astor Library New York would have an institution to compare with any in the world," said the Astor Library man. Well," said the trustee, "that is within the

noselbilities, isn't it ?" You and I might make it so," was the reply.

"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. You bring it up before the other trustees of the fund and I'll and my colleagues on the subject, and we'll meet again and compare results." To such good purpose did the two men put the

project that within two months there was a meeting between committees appointed from the Tilden Trust and the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library to confer on the question of union. There were present representing the Astor Library Dr. Thomas M. Marshal, Edward King. and John I. Cadwalader, and for the Tilden Trust Andrew H. Green, Alexander E. Orr, and Lowis Cass Ledyard.

Meetings were held in rapid succession. Bo tween the meetings the committeemen consulted with the members of their respective Boards, and before the end of summer it was definitely agreed that committees should report in favor of consolidation of the Tilden Trust and the Astor Library. Before this decision was made a sub-committee waited upon John Jacob Astor as a matter of courtesy and asked for his views on the subject. He replied that he was thoroughly in favor of the scheme of consolida-

views on the subject. He replied that he was thoroughly in favor of the scheme of consolidation and believed that it would be of the greates; beself to the city and to the libraries.

Cp to this time the admission of any third institution to the union lad not been contempated, but before definite plans were drawn up columbia College got wind of the project, and a delegation representing the interests of that institution set forth a proposition that they would be glad to unite with the Tilden Trust, specifying that the Tilden Trust should be put in courred of the Columbia College library trustess, who would construct therawith a library to be called the "Tilden Columbia Library." This proposition did not include the Astor Library. The Tilden trustess rejected it. Then the Columbia people submitted a proposition for union with the Tilden Trust and the Astor Library, but detailing such conditions that the committeemea from both of the other bodies rejected the offer. One specification was that the college students should have the preference over the general public in the use of the books, which was regarded as condicting with Mr. Tilden's desire that the library should be essentially for the use of all the people.

Little by little the plans of the Tilden and Astor committees were worked out and they were nearing a completed form when about three months sgo a delegation from the Lenox Library, headed by John S. Kennedy, President of the suspended pending a hearing of a proposition from the Lenox.

The Lenox Committee consisted of John S. Kennedy, George L. Rives, and Alexander Maitand. Thereupon the Consolidation to munities became a committee of nine, and more extensive plans were originated. It was suggested that Columbia College Institution further. I was decided that the committee when decimed to consider the college institution further. I was decided that the committee should present for the consideration of the Boards of trustees of the two libraries and the trust a report in accordance with the set of 1882

decided that the committee should present for the consideration of the Boards of trustees of the two libraries and the trust, a report in accordance with the set of 1802 (which was emocided at the instance of Andrew H. Green) providing for the consolidation of public libraries. About fiftee a meetings were held, and at the last one, held on Washington's Birthday, the report embodying the unanimous agreement of the committeemen was made out. This report recommended among other things:

The consolidation of the three institutions under the name of the "New York Public Library. Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations."

That a new Board of Trustees for the management of the affairs of the consolidation be elected at once, to consist of twenty-one men, seven to be chosen by each of the bodies represented, which trustees shall hold office for one year, and shall appoint their successors for what period they think best.

That the new Board have full control of all rights, funds, and endowments in the possession of the present trustees, restricted only by legal conditions attached to vertain bequests.

That the new library shall be open every day and every evening, Sundays and holidays included.

That the library be absolutely free, and, if

cinded.

That the library be absolutely free, and, if necessary, to increase the accommodations; that branches be established in various parts of the

That the institutions consolidating shall lose all individuality, and that these plans be acted

pon as soon as possible. Certain legislation must be obtained before

upon as soon as possible.
Corrisin legislation must be obtained before the scheme can be consummated, but this respect, it is successful to difficulty in this respect, it is amount of money and property in the cardio of the trustees of the proposed consolidation will be about \$4,000,000. Of this \$4,000,000 to the Astor Library, \$2,000,000 to the Astor Library and the committee has been that of unscilled lines Mr. Tilden's wisines, and to hearing at the same time conserving as far as it have the power of the committee he interests of the different institutions. The plan as it now stands received practically the onsatingues approval of the members of the committee, and I shall be early greatly surprised should any one of the Boards report adversely on it. Of the five trustees of the Tiden irrust fund, three early and the other members of the committee, and the other members of the committee of

No site for the library has yet been declifed upon. At the meetings suggestions were made, but the committee concluded and to the proporte any of them into the plan, preferring to let the matter of locality rest for the present, until the Hoards had expressed their views of the plan of tunon. One of the sites suggested was the projectly now owned by the Lenox Library, upon part of which the library stands. This property is the entire block between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, from Fifth to Madison avenus, Members of the committee objected to this on the ground of its being too fas up town.

"What we must aim at," said another committeeman. Is a people's library so stunted that the greatest numbers of people, and particularly those who have not opportunities for reading at their homes, may avail themselves of it with the less tamount of trouble. To be at the

larly those who have not opportunities for reading at their homes, may avail themselves of it with the least amount of trouble. To locate the library where the Lenox Library now stands would be to put it practically out of the reach of the down-town working people."

Another engression was that the new building he erected on the plot of ground now including largant Park and the reservoir at Forty second street and Fifth avenue. This is the leading alvest and Fifth avenue. This is the leading alvested in 1897 by John Blegow, one of the trustees of Mr. Tilden's will, for a Tilden's suggested before the present committee, and enough was said on the subject to show that the differences of opinion in the matter of location are likely to prove the greatest noints of dispute. Special provision in the new Borrar will have to be made for collections presented to the Lenox and Astor libraries under certain conditions, such as that these collections maken in rooms by themselves, that they be not one to the public on Sunday, &c. The members of the committee when even year-ray were inclined to be communicative nor the most out it a very general way only. Mr. Alexwere inclined to be communicative for the mapart in a very general way only. Mr. Ale ander E. Orr said:

ander E. Orr said:

"""These negotiations have been in progress for
aume months now, but the matter has been kept
quiet because the committee judged it best that
no publicity should be given to the plans untithey were acted upon by the different boards. At present the plan as formulated by the com-mittee will not be made public; but it probably

to retail grocers. Only until March 10th - Adm

will be after the Boards have acted upon it. This proposed union will, I believe, be productive of the greatest good to the city, and will give us one of the greatest public libraries in the world. It will be a consolidation, not a cut.federation, and the new Board of twenty-one trustees will have entire control of the affairs of the library.

tees will have entire control of the affairs of the library.

Mr. George L. Rives said: "There is little doubt in my mind that the plan will meet with little opposition, and will eventually obtain the approval of the toards of Trustees. Independently these three libraries can do but little, while combined they would form a tremendous educational power. Personally I should have liked to see the Tilden fund united with the Columbia College Library, but that would not have been in accordance with Mr. Tilden's viewa, as he wished to establish a free and public institution, and for certain reasons union with the Columbia Library would have thwarted this wish.

institution, and for certain reasons union with the Colombis Library would have thwarted this wish."

The Tilden Trust Fund is now valued at more than \$2,000,000. When the will was broken Mrs. William A. Hazard, sole descendant of Mr. Tilben sister, Mrs. Peiton, was desiared to be entitled to \$2,700,000. Mrs. Pazzel took \$1,000,000 of the money, turning the remaining \$1,700,000 over to the trustees for use in creating a public library. The fund has alnce increased largely.

The Astor Library in Lafayette place, is the chief consulting library in the city. John Jacob Astor left in his will, when he died in 1848, \$400,000 for the rounding of a public library. It is descendants added liberally to this entowment, and the library's fund now amounts to about \$2,100,000. The library contains about \$2,000,000 volumes and many valuable works of art. Its trustees are: the Mayor of the city. Dr. Thomas M. Marken, Prof. Henry Dresler, John L. Cudwalader, Bishop Potter, Robbins Little, Stephen H. Olin, Edward Ring, Charles H. Russel, and Philip Schuyler.

Risher and considerably smaller than the Astor is the Lenox, and incorporated in 1870. This library consists of 70,000 volumes, and the value of its property is about \$4,000. This library consists of 70,000 volumes, and the value of its property is about \$4,000. It is for particular interest to the bibliophile and Artist, since it contains very fine collections of rare books, and incorporated in 1870. This library contains very fine collections of rare books, and incorporated in 1870. This library contains very fine collections of rare books, and incorporated in 1870. This library contains very fine collections of rare books, and incorporated in 1870. This library contains very fine collections of rare books, and incorporated in 1870.

HAWAIIAN CABLE: SUGAR BOUNTY. The Senate Incists on One and the House Agrees to the Other.

WASHINGTON, March 3,-1 A. M .- After Mr. Pettigrew finished speaking in the Senste this morning against Mr. Blackburn's motion to rerede from the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) made speeches in support of the amendment and in favor of the annexacion of the Sandyrich Islands.

Mr. Lodge declared passionately that, rather than give it up, he would prefer to have ten extra sessions.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) followed Mr. Morgan, advocating the Hawaiian cable proposition. The Senate refused, by a vote of 32 to 27, to recede from its Hawaiian cable amendment. At half an hour after midnight the House was

preparing to vote upon the Senate amendment

appropriating \$5,238,289 under the bounty clause of the McKinley law to the sugar growers of the country.

The speech of Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) in advocating the payment of the bounty was lis-

tened to with unusual interest. After a long debate the House agreed to the senate amendments providing for the payment of the sugar bounty.

The vote on Mr. Robertson's (Dem., La.) mo tion to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment was: Yeas, 133; nays, 124; present and not voting, 2,

FIRED ON A GERMAN SHIP. Armed White Men Attack Negroes Loading

a Vessel Opposite New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, March 2 .- The officers of the German steamer Markomannia were fired on to-day by a force of forty white longshoremen while the vessel was loading at Gretna, opposite New Orleans. The firing is the outgrowth of the labor and race riots which have prevailed

on the levee here since last October. The Martemannia was employing negro labo this afternoon, when forty white men, all armed with rifles and marching in regular company order, appeared on the levee, shouted to the negroes to line up, and then opened fire on them. Some of the negroes jumped into the river, but most of them fled into the hold of the vessel,

where they hid. The white men continued to fire at them, and when Mr. Sievers, the chief officer of the vessel, who is a Lieutenant in the German pavy, pro-

fired on him. The Chief of Police was telegraphed for Under his care the negroes were taken to the ferry landing, the armed whites following them. The negroes were placed upon the ferry and sent to New Orleans. Under instructions from the agents Mr. Sievers employed white men to finish the loading, but laid the matter before the German Consul, and will telegraph a protest to the German Ambassador at Washington.

The Markomannia belongs to the Hamburg American line, and is a mail carrier. The whites who committed the outrage are members of a labor organization antagonistic to the negroes but no efforts were made to arrest them.

THE POSTMASTER DROPPED DEAD. One of His Letter Carriers, an Old Friend

Had Been Caught Stealing. Boston, March 2 .- Last night Post Office Inspecier Boynton placed under arrest Letter Carrier George Good, at the Roxbury Post Office, for stealing letters from the mail. Good, when informed of the charges against him attempted suicide with a pocket knife, but was prevented, after a struggle, from doing himself

serious injury.

Good is 60 years old and is an old friend of the Postmuster at Roybury, Major John E. Killien, who was very much affected by the affoir and dropped dead as he entered his office this noon Major Killion was a civil war veteran and had served in the Sericcant-at-Arm's Department in the State House from 1805 to 1888, when he was placed in charge of the Post Office in Roxbury.

TRAIN ROBBERS RUN DOWN.

One Killed by a Porse and Another Wounded to Another Chase.

CHATTANOGGA, March 2. Superintendent M. C'Brien of the Southern division, Southern Express Company, received a telegram to-night from Southwest City, Mo., that the posse of detectives who have been after the two robbers who held up the Southern Railroad express train at Livingstone, Ala., on Dec. 31, had on them down at that place this morning They offered resistance and a fight ensued. One of the rephers was killed and the other escaped. St. Louis, Mo., March 2, Superintendent Simpson of the Santo Fe Hailroad received a telegram this morolog that one of the two men who reld up the Frisco train near Aurora, Mo., on Feb 22, and who are thought to be the men who robbed the train near Verona on Nov. 12, and who also held up the station agent at Purdy, Mo., Feb. 24 was badly wounded and captured at Noel, Mo. te-day.

The telegram adds that the other robber is being consed by a posse of 100 citizens.

CROKER ON TAMMANY.

It Will Flourish and Win Victories After the Politicians of To-day Are Bend. Mr. Richard Croker was at his real estate

offine, 111 Broadway, yesterday, and was asked to say something about the future of Tammany iail and the rumors circulated to the effect that he is to become an active factor in local Democratic politics again.

"I think I have served my apprenticeship and a little more at politics," said he, "and that I now owe it to myself and my family to devote a little time to my own business affairs. I shall not again take an active part in the administra-tion of the affairs of Tammany Hall, but a can say that whether I do or not that organization is bound to live and fourish, and when all who are active in politica to-day are dead Tammany Hall will still live and be victorious at the polic.

Cure that cough or cold with Riber's Expectorant, 60 cols a bottle. Money mack if it falls. - Airs.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT WASHINGTON.

CLEVELAND HIS RISE AND FALL

T. The general situation of Washington possesses a melancholy interest. There are so many men there holding up conrageous faces in an atmosphere of disappointment and glocm. With the wreck of old parties, the talk of new ones, the personal disappointment of repeated ambitions among the great majority in Congress, the chatter of financial theorists, the calamity cries of the Populists, one searches for tran-quility and confidence only to find it enthroned in the White House, embedded in the character and attitude of the President of the United States. He alone has no doubts, and in the sight of the ruins of his party, remains cains

Such calmness and tranquillity can alone be possessed by a really great man who knows that he is right, or by a giant egotist who is versum that whatever happens no error can be charged to him. Opinions differ about what may be considered the explanation of Mr. Cicveland's satisfaction, but all agree that the satisfaction exists, whatever the reason, although every one may continue to wonder why even a great man or an egotist could, in the face of the events of the last two years, have the strength or the vanity to be cheerful and contented.

Two years ago Mr. Cleveland was the chief of his party, with full control in both branches of Congress and with the country looking to han with confidence expressed by a large, over-whelming yote. He did not come into power the second time ignorant of public affairs, as when he first arrived in Washington. He had had four years of experience as a President, and if there is anything in training, he should have made the ideal President; he should have porpetuated the power of his party for at least a quarter of a century. To-day he is practically isolated from his party, save from the few who come hungry to him to beg for favors. His Administration, as judged by the men of both parties, has been a series of colossal blunders, and save for the credit which he has obtained by his firm adherence to a certs 'nline of fluancial poliev. his Administration would be fully discredited. He is now at the middle of his term. The question is, can be recover any of his lost influence before the close of his term? Is the Cleveland political treasury wholly bankrupt? Will be do better when he has a Republican House on his hands? To-day the Republicans alone have any sympathy with him, and the President in turn appears to have the symptoms of a budding

affection for them. Mr. Cleveland's friends in Washington are few; and they are almost exclusively among those who are closely associated with him. He apparently has the hypnotic faculty of impressing his will upon those who come immediately in contact with him in an official capacity. A distinguished lady, one of the leaders of Washington society, said the other day that Mr. Cleveland must be a great personage, because he always has his own way, in that his will dominates those who come in immediate contact with him.

The evolution, that is to say, the upbuilding, of the character of Mr. Cleveland, is interesting in connection with the study of his decadence and downfall.

The rise of Mr. Cleveland to power and to prominence has always been a mystery to the public men of Washington. His strength of character and his power as a political force have been made the constant study of the brightest minds in Washington. Just why he ever rose to high place, and just how he ever became a great political factor, have no satisfactory explanation. Current opinion in the best political circles concerning his downfall is practically unanimous. It is so much easier to comprehend why he should go down than the reverse. Having risen without real reason or merit, his downfall comes as a matter of

course whenever luck or fortune deserts him. No President in the middle of his term was ever so destitute of political influence and sup-port as is Mr. Cleveland to-day. There is not a single Democrat in Washington, save those officially connected with him, who speaks of him in terms even of respect. The violence of language employed in criticising him by many ocrats is so extravagnut as to be amusin Mr. Cleveland is not to-day an object of indifrerence in Washington. Quite the contrary. There is everywhere a spirit of hatred against

pleasure in hearing of almost any misfortune that might happen to him. The unprejudiced reviewer in a study of Mr. Cleveland's career. naturally turns to three phases of his history. The first is the period when he was a private citizen, a provincial lawyer of modest rank,

violently that I really believe they would take

Some of the Democrats hate him so

noted for his powers of plodding industry, and his stubbornness of character. Next there came the period of his evolution as a public character when he rose to the height of success as a Presidential candidate. Behind him as Governor there was a story of reform and pledges to high principles spread out in messages, clumsy in their phraseology and platicudinous in their methods of expression, and yet leaving behind them an impression of good intentions, which contributed to make for Mr. Cleveland the attractive reputation of a reformer. He created no envy by the least assumption of brilliancy, and was so thoroughly commonplace and ordinary as to make a warm place for himself in the hearts of the mass of

the people, who fest that he was on a perfect level of equality with them in everything. The next phase of his development was during his first term as President of the United States. According to one witty observer, he occupied then the interesting and enviable position of champion prize figher, thoroughly groomed and trained for a contest, who had never been fortunate enough to have an opportunity to

display his great powers as a ougilist.

To pursue the picture, Mr. Cleveland was a champion who had never fought, but had all the honors of one who had accomplished a victory over the other heroes of the ring. He had also the unmarred beauty of the man who is victorious without encountering actual blows.

The apotheosis of his fame at this period was reached when James Russell Lowell compared the reputation of effectiand living with the reputation of Lincoln dead. His admirers then said that Mr. Cleveland was shackled by a Republican control in Congress, and that if he had been free, he would have left even a greater place in history than Lincoln. The incense of Mr. Lowell's subgium mounted high in Mr. Cieveland's head, and had a strange influence upon the future development of this strange and curious ladividual. The ambition to become a second Lincoln entered the very marrow of his being; and he seconded this resolution with the backing of his singular will, the horse power of which no modern engineer has yet been able

It is said by scientific nearly that the only source of motion lies in the human will; that is is the only original force in the universe. Mr. Cleveland's all-compelling, never-resting, everdominating will has had the effect of subdining all resisting elements about him, leaving hims self the sole central figure, which rules or rules everything with which it comes in a surner The power of this will was not fully developed during the first term. He had then no Congress on his hands wearing the habel of the party which elected him. Still be developed then a mighty power of domination. For the first time in the history of the Government, the great Ministers composing the Prosident's vable net were shorn of their power and brought to the level of private secretaries to the Presdent. This was not brought about without some resistance upon the part of pine or two

very individual members of his first Cabinet

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